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SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

RICARDO GARCIA-VASQUEZ,

Movant,

v.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Respondent.

Case No.: 16CV0991-BEN  
15CR0217-BEN

**ORDER DENYING MOTION TO  
VACATE, SET ASIDE, OR  
CORRECT A SENTENCE  
PURSUANT TO 28 U.S.C. § 2255**

Movant, RICARDO GARCIA-VASQUEZ, proceeding pro se, filed a Motion to Vacate, Set Aside, or Correct his Sentence pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2255. Respondent, the United States of America, filed a response and Movant filed a Traverse. The motion is denied.

**BACKGROUND**

On January 29, 2015, the Government filed a one-count information charging Movant with violation of 8 U.S.C. § 1326(a) and (b), Removed Alien Found in the United States. Movant entered into a plea agreement with the government, in which he waived, to the full extent of the law, any right to appeal or to collaterally attack the

1 conviction and sentence. Movant thereafter pleaded guilty and came before this Court for  
2 sentencing. The Court sentenced Movant to 37 months in custody and a term of  
3 supervised release of three years.

4 By his motion, Movant essentially argues that he is entitled to a reduced sentence  
5 pursuant to the Supreme Court's decision in *Johnson v. United States*, 135 S. Ct. 2551  
6 (2015).

7 **LEGAL STANDARD**

8 Under § 2255, a movant is entitled to relief if the sentence: (1) was imposed in  
9 violation of the Constitution or the laws of the United States; (2) was given by a court  
10 without jurisdiction to do so; (3) was in excess of the maximum sentence authorized by  
11 law; or (4) is otherwise subject to collateral attack. 28 U.S.C. § 2255; *United States v.*  
12 *Speelman*, 431 F.3d 1226, 1230 n.2 (9th Cir. 2005). If it is clear the movant has failed to  
13 state a claim, or has "no more than conclusory allegations, unsupported by facts and  
14 refuted by the record," a district court may deny a § 2255 motion without an evidentiary  
15 hearing. *United States v. Quan*, 789 F.2d 711, 715 (9th Cir. 1986) ("Where a prisoner's  
16 motion presents no more than conclusory allegations, unsupported by facts and refuted by  
17 the record, an evidentiary hearing is not required."). Here, none is needed.

18 **DISCUSSION**

19 Because Movant is a deported alien no longer in custody, and for which no  
20 sentencing relief is now possible, the motion is moot. *C.f., United States v. Castro-*  
21 *Verdugo*, 750 F.3d 1065, 1076 (9th Cir. 2014) (Breyer, J., dissenting) ("Finally, once the  
22 Defendant was removed from the country . . . any attempt to correct the [sentencing]  
23 error likely would have been denied as moot . . . As long as Defendant was in Mexico,  
24 the imposition of probation, albeit illegal, was moot and the case or controversy  
25 requirement could not have been satisfied where, as here, the Defendant does not  
26 continue to suffer actual collateral consequences.") (citations omitted); *Abdala v. INS*,  
27 488 F.3d 1061, 1064 (9th Cir. 2007) ("[W]here the grounds for habeas relief will not  
28 redress collateral consequences, a habeas petition does not continue to present a live

1 controversy once the petitioner is released from custody. For example, a petitioner  
2 subject to the collateral consequences of a ten-year bar to reentry did not present a  
3 cognizable claim where the petitioner was also permanently barred from reentry on a  
4 wholly separate ground.”). Here, Movant was already subject to a lifetime bar of reentry  
5 by virtue of his previous deportations. No change in his sentence now would afford any  
6 relief.

7 If the motion were not moot, it would fail because Movant validly waived his right  
8 to collaterally attack his sentence. Courts enforce plea agreements containing knowing  
9 and voluntary waivers of statutory rights of appeal or collateral attack because such  
10 “waivers usefully preserve the finality of judgments and sentences imposed pursuant to  
11 valid plea agreements.” *United States v. Anglin*, 215 F.3d 1064, 1066 (9th Cir. 2000);  
12 *United States v. Lo*, 839 F.3d 777 (9th Cir. 2016) (“We will enforce a valid waiver even  
13 if the claims that could have been made on appeal absent that waiver appear meritorious,  
14 because the whole point of a waiver is the relinquishment of claims regardless of their  
15 merit.”); *United States v. Nunez*, 223 F.3d 956, 958 (9th Cir. 2000) (courts enforce a  
16 waiver of appeal, as long as the waiver is knowingly and voluntary and encompasses the  
17 defendant’s right to appeal on the grounds claimed on appeal). The Ninth Circuit  
18 recognizes that strong public policy considerations justify the enforcement of a  
19 defendant’s waiver of his right to appeal or to collaterally attack a judgment. *United*  
20 *States v. Navarro-Botello*, 912 F.2d 318, 321 (9th Cir. 1990). Waivers play an important  
21 role in the plea bargaining process and help ensure finality. *Id.* at 322. The finality of  
22 judgments benefits both the government and the courts. *Id.* In exchange for the  
23 defendant’s guilty plea and waiver of rights to appeal and collaterally attack, the  
24 government and the courts need not spend resources on litigation after the sentencing. *Id.*  
25 The defendant gets a lower sentencing recommendation and the court is more willing to  
26 agree to a lower sentence than would be the case absent the waivers. “Collateral attack  
27 pursuant to a statutory provision is also subject to a knowing and voluntary waiver.”

1       *United States v. Leniear*, 574 F.3d 668, 672 n.3 (9th Cir. 2009); *United States v. Abarca*,  
2 985 F.2d 1012, 1014 (9th Cir. 1993).

3       Here, the Plea Agreement provides that Movant expressly waived, to the full extent  
4 of the law, any right to appeal or to collaterally attack the conviction and sentence, except  
5 a post-conviction collateral attack based on a claim of ineffective assistance of counsel  
6 unless the Court imposes a custodial sentence above the high end of the guideline range  
7 recommended by the Government pursuant to this agreement at the time of sentencing.  
8 The Court imposed a sentence within the guideline range recommended by the  
9 Government. Under the plain language of the Plea Agreement, Movant waived his right  
10 to collaterally attack his sentence. In addition, Movant entered into the waiver knowingly  
11 and voluntarily. The waiver is clearly stated in the Plea Agreement. In the Plea  
12 Agreement, Movant certified that he knowingly and voluntarily entered into the Plea  
13 Agreement, read it, discussed its terms with his attorney, and fully understood its  
14 meaning and effect. This Court advised Movant of the rights he was giving up by  
15 pleading guilty. Movant affirmed that he had discussed the Plea Agreement with his  
16 attorneys, understood it, and did not have any questions. Finally, at the conclusion of  
17 sentencing, Movant and his attorney both acknowledged verbally that Movant had given  
18 up his right to collaterally attack. Accordingly, Movant's waiver was valid and will be  
19 enforced.

20       Additionally, contrary to his contentions, Movant's sentence was not  
21 unconstitutionally enhanced under *Johnson*. In *Johnson*, the Supreme Court considered  
22 language in the Armed Career Criminal Act (“ACCA”). The ACCA imposes a  
23 mandatory minimum sentence of 15 years for a defendant who violates 18 U.S.C. §  
24 922(g) and “has three previous convictions by any court . . . for a violent felony or  
25 serious drug offense, or both.” 18 U.S.C. § 924(e)(1). The Supreme Court examined the  
26 definition of “violent felony” and held that a portion of that definition known as the  
27 “residual clause” is void for vagueness. Imposing an increased sentence under the  
28 residual clause of the ACCA’s definition of “violent felony” violates the Constitution’s

1 guarantee of due process. *Johnson*, 135 S. Ct. at 2563. The Supreme Court expressly  
2 confined its holding to this particular portion of the statute and confirmed that its holding  
3 does not apply to the “serious drug offense” clause or the remainder of the “violent  
4 felony” definition. *Id.*

5       *Johnson* is inapplicable here because Movant was not sentenced under the residual  
6 clause of the violent felony definition of the ACCA. *See United States v. Ruiz-Diaz*, 668  
7 F. App’x 289, 290 (9th Cir. 2016) (“Because the [sentencing] enhancement was not  
8 predicated on a residual clause like the one struck down in *Johnson*, there is no arguable  
9 issue as to whether [defendant’s] sentence is illegal.”). Rather, he was sentenced  
10 pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1326, which was not implicated by *Johnson*. *See United States v.*  
11 *Padilla*, Case No. 2:10CR-00454-CAS, 2017 WL 962756, at \*3, 2017 U.S. Dist. LEXIS  
12 35650, at \*8-9 (C.D. Cal. Mar. 13, 2017) (finding *Johnson* inapplicable to petitioner’s §  
13 2255 petition because petitioner’s “sentence was not based upon any guidelines that  
14 might have been implicated by *Johnson*.”). Movant’s motion may be construed as  
15 challenging the Sentencing Guidelines as unconstitutionally vague based on the same  
16 reasoning as *Johnson*. However, the Supreme Court rejected that argument in *Beckles v.*  
17 *United States*, 137 S. Ct. 886 (2017), holding that the federal Sentencing Guidelines are  
18 not subject to vagueness challenges under the due process clause. *Id.* at 890, 892, 895.

19       As there are no arguable grounds to collaterally attack Movant’s sentence as  
20 illegal, the Court enforces the collateral attack waiver. *Ruiz-Diaz*, 668 F. App’x at 290  
21 (citing *United States v. Watson*, 582 F.3d 974, 988 (9th Cir. 2009)). Alternatively,  
22 Movant’s motion is denied on the merits.

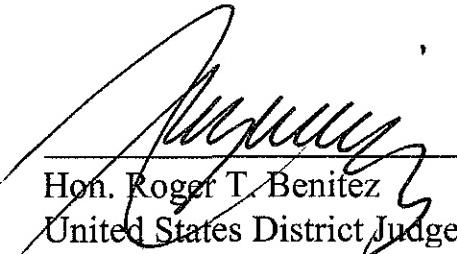
23           **CONCLUSION**

24       The Motion to Vacate, Set Aside, or Correct Sentence is **DENIED**.  
25 A court may issue a certificate of appealability where the movant has made a  
26 “substantial showing of the denial of a constitutional right,” and reasonable jurists could  
27 debate whether the motion should have been resolved differently, or that the issues  
28 presented deserve encouragement to proceed further. *See Miller-El v. Cockrell*, 537 U.S.

1 322, 335 (2003). This Court finds that Movant has not made the necessary showing. A  
2 certificate of appealability is therefore **DENIED**.

3 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

4 Dated: 11/03, 2018

5   
6 Hon. Roger T. Benitez  
United States District Judge

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